The London Gazette.

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From Saturday December 31. to Tuesday January 3. 1721.

AT the Court at St. *James's*, the 3d of *January*, 1720.

PRESENT,

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

This Day the Right Honourable John Earl of Sutherland and Sir George Byng were ſworn of His Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council, and took their Places at the Board accordingly.

Sheriffs appointed by His Majeſty in Council for the Year 1721.

Berks,	Reginald Fellow, *of* Reading, *Eſq;*
Bedford,	Richard Orlebear, *Eſq;*
Bucks,	Thomas Ingoldesby, *Eſq;*
Cumberland,	Joſhua Laithes, *Eſq;*
Cantab' & Hunt'	Edward Partherick, *Eſq;*
Devon,	William Hull, *of* Exmouth, *Eſq;*
Dorſet,	John Meech, *Eſq;*
Derby,	Richard Bagſhaw, *of* Caſtleton, *Eſq;*
Ebor'	Sir Walter Hawkſworth, *Bar.*
Eſſex,	Timothy Brand, *Eſq;*
Glouceſter,	John Dowle, *of* Over, *Eſq;*
Hertford,	Sir Charles Buck, *Bar.*
Hereford,	Edward Witherſton, *Eſq;*
Kent,	Jonathan Smith, *of* Swanſcombe, *Eſq;*
Leiceſter,	Joſeph Danvers, *Eſq;*
Monmouth,	Charles Probert, *of* Monmouth, *Eſq;*
Northumb'	Edward Delavall, *Eſq;*
Northampton,	Egidius Knightley, *Eſq;*
Norfolk,	Nathaniel Life, *Eſq;*
Nottingham,	John Sherwin, *Eſq;*
Oxford,	Daniel Blake, *of* Coggs, *Eſq;*
Rutland,	Orlando Browne, *Eſq;*
Salop,	John Kinnerſley, *Eſq;*
Somerſet,	William Applen, *Eſq;*
Stafford,	Robert Boſvile, *of* Biana, *Eſq;*
Southampton,	Charles Morley, *of* Droxford, *Eſq;*
Surry,	Wight Woolley, *Eſq;*
Suſſex,	William Marckwicke, *Eſq;*
Warwick,	Thomas Bailey, *Eſq;*

Whitehall, January 2.

The Marqueſs de Pozobueno, his Catholick Majeſty's Miniſter at this Court, has received by an Expreſs the following Account of another Victory over the Moors, obtained by the Spaniſh Army at Ceuta, the 21ſt of December laſt.

AFter the Victory obtained on the 9th of December, by his Majeſty's Forces, it was concluded that the Infidels, notwithſtanding their great Loſs, and the terrible Reception they had met with, would again attack us, as well on Account of their natural Obſtinacy, as by Reaſon of the freſh Encouragement they would receive from the Reinforcements ſent by their King from the Upper Country, and from the Frontiers to the Southward and to the Eaſtward towards Tetuan, to ſtrengthen their Army. Theſe Conſiderations, joined to the Zeal and Prudence of the Marqueſs de Lede, prevailed with him providently to improve the Fortifications of our Camp, by finiſhing the Works already begun, adding others, and increaſing the Batteries, ſo that our Army lay encamped behind an Intrenchment that reaches from Sea to Sea, the Front of it extending about half a League, and about a quarter of a League diſtant from the Town of Ceuta. This Line is drawn anſwerable to the Unevenneſs of the Ground, jutting out in ſome Places, and drawing back in others, as has been requiſite to take in the Hills and other Eminences, to which Purpoſe it has been unavoidable to form ſome obtuſe Angles, by Means whereof, and of ſome ſaillant Points made to that Effect, all the Front is flanked, as well by the Musketeers as by ſeveral Batteries conveniently diſpoſed.

Beſides this Line, ſome advanced Works were thrown up on the principal Avenues, and more particularly a very large one, called the Tenaille, at 50 Paces Diſtance before the Center of our Infantry, with a good Communication between it and the Line, to convey along it the neceſſary Supplies.

This Work was ſecured by a Ditch five Foot in Depth, and 10 in Breadth, and before it a Parapet, on which was fixed a Row of Cheveaux de Frize for a farther Check to the advancing of the Moors.

About half a Musket Shot from this Work is a little Hill with ſome Brakes or Sloughs behind it, which might ſerve to cover the Moors that ſhould approach that way, and yet it was not thought convenient to fortify or poſſeſs the ſame, in Regard that it was commanded by other Eminences, and for other ſufficient Reaſons.

The Openings in our Line left to relieve the Out-Poſts, were made good by two Rows of Cheveaux de Frize, and well flanked.

Our Infantry lay encamped in two Lines; but every Battallion, having the particular Place they were to repair to, and make good in Caſe of an Attack aſſigned them, they all could and were accordingly to repair immediately to their reſpective Poſts, by this Means drawing the two Lines into one behind the Breaſt-works, excepting only ſome Parties and Companies of Grenadiers, that were in the advanced Poſts, and others remaining in the Rear as a Reſerve, to reinforce ſuch Poſts as ſhould have need of them; beſides the Regiments of Horſe and Dragoons appointed to remain in the Rear of the Infantry, and on their Flanks to ſuſtain them.

All theſe Precautions were thought requiſite, in Regard that his Majeſty's Arm at that Time, conſiſted of only 12000 Foot, divided into 26 Battallions, and 4000 Horſe and Dragoons in 32 Squadrons; for though a conſiderable Reinforcement of Troops lay imbarked in the Bay of Gibraltar, they had not been able to croſs the Streights by reaſon of the bad Weather.

Such was the Diſpoſition of the Camp and Army, when on the 18th, ſome Volleys fired by the Moors in their Camp at Caſtillejos were heard, which it was known they had done to ſalute one of their chief Commanders then arrived in their Camp, with a conſiderable Reinforcement of Troops, and they having the foregoing Days received ſeveral Supplies, the Marqueſs de Lede concluded that they would attack us the next Day, whereupon he gave his Orders to the Troops, that they might be in a Readineſs to march upon the firſt Signal given, to the Poſts aſſigned to every Corps.

The ſame Day at Eight in the Evening it began to rain, which continued all the next Day in ſo violent a Manner, that it obliged the Infidels to put off their intended Operations.

On the 20th, at Noon, the great Guards gave Notice, that a conſiderable Body appeared coming down the Brake de las Canas, intending, as it ſeemed, to hold on their March along the Bank called Inferno, in order to get into the Road of Tangier, and from thence to extend themſelves on the Eminence of the Serraille, before the great Guard of our Center; which accordingly they performed. This Body conſiſted of between 800 and 1000 Horſe, who ſeemed to be a Guard to ſeveral principal Officers that marched at the Head of them, and were diſtinguiſhable by their Habit, and the rich Furniture of their Horſes. Having continued on that Eminence obſerving our Camp, and the Poſture of our Army, till Four in the Afternoon, they then retired to their own.

This Motion of the Infidels, confirmed the Marqueſs de Lede in his Opinion, that they would advance as ſoon as poſſible with their whole Army, ſince they could not do it the Day before by reaſon of the Rain; and accordingly on the 21ſt at Sun-riſing, ſome Parties of their Horſe appeared, and at 8 of the Clock one Column of their Cavalry, directing their March to the Eminence of the Serraille, near the Road of Tangier. Soon after followed two large Columns of Infantry, one of which marched towards the Coaſt and anchoring Place of Tramagueras, which comes up directly to our Left, and the other to the Brake de las Canas, at the Center of our Left. The Column of their Cavalry at 11 of the Clock countermarched towards their Left and came down the Brake that is oppoſite to the Center of our Infantry, but there appeared no other conſiderable Motion of theirs, till the very Moment of the General Attack.